SHERMAN IN THE LONDON

We have just received the London Economist of March 2d, in which journal appears an article which calls for grave attention in this country. The title of this paper is "American Credit," and the author United States after the 1st September 1871, and a standard of the sta of it in temperate language discusses | ber, 1891, in coin of the standard be law, in reference to the contracts made by this Government with the purchasers of our bonds. We will take this opportunity to say more; that the articles in the respectable or dues of the United States, as well London papers, even where they as from taxation in any form, by or differ with us, are uniformily tem- under State, municipal, or local auperate and respectful in their lanperate and respectful in their language, and that they frequently even correct the vulgar denunciations of an equal amount of United States ulary of epithets, calling us repuditire amount of the 41 per cent. ators, swindlers, defalcators and funded loan authorized by the above what not. Our defenders in Lom- mentioned acts of Congress. bard street are Englishmen, our the Economist is to examine the signed by Mr. Sherman himself: question whether the American TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHbonds are by contract payable in silver, and the author comes to a negative conclusion; not, we must admit, without strong grounds for Congressional legislation authorhis agents in London actually did

teeth of this Congressional authority exacts in exchange for these bonds negotiated them on widely different payment at their face in such gold conditions. The offense is so serious, and so gravely compromises the credit and honor of this nation, that | ment of Government, would sanewe feel compelled to give in close tion or tolerate the redemption of detail the argument of the Econo-the payment of the interest thereon, mist and the official documents on in coin of less value than the coins which it is grounded. the English paper are the "prospect-

make wholly without the authority

MENT 5 PER CENT, FUNDED LOAN.

axation, whether under Federal, State, municipal, or local authority. As authorized by Acts of Congress,

Now the bonds for this first loan were issued before the coinage act of 1873 and the fraudulent revision of 1874, by which the standard silver | Cabinet before it was sent.] dollar was first forbidden to be coined and then deprived of its legal that there was a great probability of for the same, the other half for the tender character; it was conse- legislation restoring the silver dollar quently at that time as much a legal to its legal tender rank, and he also and the act which authorized the act authorizing the loans made them issue of these bonds declared them redeemable in gold or silver, propayable in coin which was legal vided there was a silver coinage to tender at the date of the act, namely, pay them in, consequently he was July 14th, 1870. No word of gold setting his single will against the coin was specified in that act, and | will of Congress and declaring that we think, conclusively that in the might please to contract, instead of intention of those who enacted it, making his contracts in accordance silver was as lawful a tender in liq- | with the will of Congress. uidation as gold. At the risk of being tedious we will repeat here neverseenthose"prospectuses"until

authorized the issuance of the 10-40 of proper vigilance, but knowing bonds (by which alone the bonds of the terms in which the loan had the nation became payable in coin been authorized by Congress, we tory act (18th March, 1869,) on which took it for granted that precisely the act of 1870 was avowedly based. those were the terms on which the gives or delivers to any student of The declaratory act of 1669, in fact, nation's fiscal agents would nego- any educational institution, or to bore the same relation to the enabling act of 1870 as Mr. Stanley Matthews' declaratory resolutions now before Congress. To make and two most important questions it quite certain that when in these two measures coin is spoken of, it means both gold and silver coin, we here give the first clause of tion in regard to its creditors as

solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency

than gold and silver." Here, then, are two classes of na- aly which goes far beyond that, than six months, tional obligations recognized, and Here is an Executive officer repealonly two; one class payable in coin, and the other in "other currency than gold and silver." How can the inference be escaped that the scribed to him his course as financial made by persons having licenses to coin in which the first are payable s both gold and silver? So obvious does this inference seem to us that it has been a matter of surprise to grant a violation of all constitutional us that none of the advocates of re- prescriptions should pass without such liquors in wholesale packages monetization have grounded their Congressional action of some sort. or quantities. Passed March 19, arguments upon the text of this de- The only question is, what sort? claratory bill, but have preferred to argue by inference from the words of the act of 1870. Not but what the Babcock case as tried by im- any other person for the use of such the argument from the words of the peachment in the last Congress is minor, any of the liquors specified latter bill was equally conclusive, not encouraging. If malfeasance in in the preceding section after notice only in the former case it was more Thus we see that Mr. Sherman

when authorized to issue bonds payable in coin without specification of what metal, but expressed in such and silver coin were both included in the expression, authorizes his agents to stipulate for payment in "gold coin" alone.

The next prospectus is that of the 4] per cent. Ioan of 1876. Now it is admitted that between these two issues the demonetization of silver had taken place; but the act which authorized the issuance of these bonds was the same as that under which the first had been issued, and the act states, as this prospectus states, that the bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the United added, the same vicious parenthesis | elected.

(gold coin), in contradiction to the fact that the legal tender coin of the United States on July 14th, 1870, was both gold and silver coin. Here is the second prospectus:

I. LICENSE LAWS. Revised Code, chap. 9, art. 1, sec. spirituous or vinous liquors in less quantity than a quart, or in larger the silver bill, then first known to value of the United States, on said July 14th, 1870 (gold coin), with in-terest in such coin, from the day of the place of sale without first obtaining a license therefor. their date at the rate of 41 per cent. Sec. 4858. Any person who, hav-ing taken out a license to retail spirpurchasers of our bonds. We will per annum, payable quarterly on sey that the article is throughout temperately expressed, and will per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st June, 1st September, 1st December and 1st March in each year. tuous or vinous liquors, violates the oath required previous to the issuance of his license, is guilty of

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

shall take an oath not to sell to mi-

nors except as aforesaid, and not to

Sec. 4859. So also if such person

law regulating the license for the

sale of spirituous or vinous liquors,

a ticle are to be construed liberally,

so as to prevent evasions and sub-

terfuges and to effectuate the objects

II. SELLING LIQUORS ON THE SAIL-BATH.

Sec. 4861. No licensed grocer or

other person in this State shall retail

spirituous liquors on Sunday. The punishment of this offense shall be

fine and imprisonment at the dis-

ports, December Term, 1872.)

he is guilty of a misdemeaner.

Grand Jury as above."

had in view.

cretion of the court.

the New York gold men when they five-twenty 6 per cent. bonds, as fling at us their vituperative vocab-This issue of \$300,000,000 is the en-

Evidence is given in the Econo- year and recorded and preserved by traducers Americans-at least they mist, and conclusive evidence, we the Clerk, and endorsed on the back do business in New York, which is admit, that this prospectus was au- of the license, and every license not always the same thing. How- thorized by the Secretary of the not so endorsed is void. In ad- or her children and wards. ever, the purport of the article in Treasury, but the following letter is dition it is provided "that every agent employed in such business

INGTON, June 19, 1877. Francis O. French, Esq., No. 94 allow or permit any gaming, and Broadway, New York—Sir: Your to give information thereof to the letter of the 18th instant, in which you inquire whether the four per doing so. But then he grounds his centum bonds now being sold by conclusion not upon the contract the Government are payable, prin-which the people of this country by

The subject, from its great imporized, but upon the contract which tance, has demanded and received the Secretary of the Treasury and careful consideration. Under the laws now in force, there is no coin issued or issuable in which the prinof Congress. To put the matter plainly, John Sherman being authorized by Congress to transact his loans in European markets on of July, 1870, when the new bonds fixed by the laws in force on the 14th strictly expressed conditions, in the were authorized. The Government coin, and it is not to be anticipated that any future legislation of Congress, or any action of any departauthorized by law at the time of the The documents mainly quoted in issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the Government in ex-change for the same. The essential

uses" published by the American element of good faith in preserving on the Sabbath day, nor to sell any Smith, of this place, had arranged zens of the blight which would fall fiscal agents when they were the equality in value between the placing their loan in the English coinage in which the Government deal out the same by gift or othermoney market. Here is the first of money market. Here is the first of these bonds will be sacredly ob-\$75,000,000 UNITED STATES GOVERN- people of the United States, what- caries, who are allowed to sell nec- vention whenever it may meet. citizens to unite in urging the adopever may be the system of coinage essary articles of medicine, and Judge Smith, on the other hand, tion of the compromise of last seswhich the general policy of the na- each and every person offending Principal redeemable at par, after tion may at any time adopt. This against the provisions of this act 1st May, 1881, in United States gold principle is impressed upon the text shall forfeit and pay not less than cept no office or nomination for the next. coin; interest payable quarterly, in of the law of July 14, 1870, under five or more than for fifty dollars office at the forthcoming election. United States gold coin, and both which the four per centum bonds principal and interest exempt from are issued, and requires, in the Sec. 1723, If any merchant, artifiopinion of the Executive Departcer, tradesman, farmer or other perment of the Government, the redemption of these bonds, and the

approved July 14th, 1870, and Jan- payment of their interest, in coin of of life, or causing or permitting the equal value with that which the Government receives upon their issue. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary. The letter was submitted to the county forfeit and pay three dollars, one half to the person who will sue At this time Mr. Sherman knew

ing officer, it does look like a waste

not an autocratic Government?

use of the county. Sec. 1724. Any person who shall hunt, fish or play at any game or be tender then as gold was for all sums, knew that the original terms of the drunk on a Sunday as aforesaid, shall be subject to the same proceedings and liable to the same penalties as those who work on the Sabbath. III. ELECTION LIQUOR LAWS.

himself as a candidate for any office of honor, profit or trust in the State, we have in a former paper shown, Congress should only legislate as he by himself or agent, treat the electors with spirituous, vinous or malt obtaining their votes, such person shall on conviction be fined one hundred dollars for the use of the We acknowledge that we had

Sec. 4912. No liquor shop in this the argument we made in January | we read them in this article of the | State shall be kept open on election Economist. As a public journalist days, nor shall any person on said The act of July 14, 1870, which we admit this to have been a defect days give or sell intoxicating liquors to any person for any purpose at or near an election ground. IV. SELLING LIQUORS TO STUDENTS

AND MINORS. Sec. 4862. Any person who sells. tiate. They have done exactly the any other person for the use of such reverse; they have negotiated on liquors without the consent of the bear to Mr. Bland's silver bill terms never authorized by Congress, parent, guardian, or person having the care of such student, is guilty o

at once arise out of it. How does a misdemeanor. this unauthorized act place the nation in regard to its creditors as 21. Be it enacted by the Gensecured by these bonds, and how eral Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it shall not hereafter does it place Mr. Sherman before the nation? We have already tipple any intoxicating beverage position taken as the result of it all, obligations of the United States not spoken in our last week's issue of within four miles of any incorpobearing interest known as United the anomaly of a Cabinet officer re- rated institution of learning in this maining in office whose avowed State, and that anyone violating the law authorizing the issue of any Congress; of an Executive officer viction shall be punished by a fine entrusted with the carrying out of of not less than one hundred dollars measures which are to him an abomination; but here is an apon. abomination; but here is an anom- a period not less than one or more making sense of it.

Be it further enacted, That this ing and cancelling by his individual act shall not apply to the sale of such liquors within the limits of that he and those he worked with ever it was one which is not put act the laws of Congress, which pre- any incorporated town, nor to sales had intentionally defeated the pro- down in Prof. Tice's almanac. agent of the nation. To us it seems make the same at the date of the altogether inadmissible that so fla- passage of this act, during the time for which such licenses were granted, nor to sales by manufactories of Judge Smith had stultified himself ness along her shining path. To be

Sec. 4863. Any person who sells, Impeachment? Our experience in gives or delivers to any minor, or to any other person for the use of such minor, any of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent, guardian or other such ments of the liquors specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section after notice from the parent specified in the preceding section office of whatever grade can escape person having the care of such mi-nouncing those who would raise a to you as follows: Miss Mary Nebthe penalties of impeachment by nor, forbidding such sale, gift or dethe simple resignation of the offend- livery, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

of ammunition to bring out such In the above compilation the li- who were Tennesseans. He then Lucy Richardson and Sallie Wyatt, artillery, but at least it did force a cense laws have only been given so closed his argument by declaiming with Sterling Edmonson, Lewis resignation in the former case and far as the liabilities of retailers is that the liberties of Great Britain Wyatt, Sam Daily, Robert Edmonmight in this, and nothing short of concerned.

Without some public action in the but those of employes include selling same chains. matter it is impossible to deny with to minors.

effect that the acts of Sherman were SELLING LIQUORSON THE SABBATH. He began by sweeping away the the acts of the nation. Shall he be The decision of the Supreme Court | mass of irrelevant matter. He said | Heve that the powers that be, at our impeached? And if not, how shall settles that the prohibition in § 4861 that all these questions in Federal house, had some intimation of the the emergency be dealt with? How of the code extends only to distilled politics were matters on which he storm in advance, at all events shall we establish practically the liquors, as whisky, brandy, &c., ex- and his antagonist agreed and were fact that this is a representative and cluding wine, beer, &c. It is be- no subject of difference between lieved, however, that the State law, them. Doubtlessly the public cred-§ 1723, prohibiting all business on itors did their best to improve their MR. E. H. PORTER, of the Bow- the Sabbata would reach the sale. original bargain, but on that head States after the 1st of September, ling Green Pantograph, has been Retailers contend that their saloons the only conclusion was that we 1891, in coin of the standard value elected Public Printer for the State could not be closed without closing ought to hold them rigidly to their of the United States on said July of Kentucky. Mr. Porter is said to drug stores, livery stables, &c., but original contract and rigidly fulfil place that I have ever seen beats southside for kindness and innocent 14th, 1870; only the prospectus adds, possess all the qualifications to fill it is discretionary with Magistrates our own. The question now was what the act of Congress never the office to which he has been to determine cases of "real necessi- notabout five-twenties or ten-forties, ty." However, the municipal law but about repaying the money which | Southside, March 19, 1878,

The prohibition of keeping saloons open during elections applies only to State elections. Experience shows clearly that it would be most desirable to extend it to municipal elecquantity to be drunk upon, or at tions, which could easily be done by a city ordinance without waiting for State legislature.

dent in an educational institution they had never been refuted, but The following is the oath spoken and a minor who is not so situated. never grapples with the facts which Sale to the student is forbidden test them and before which they I do solemnly swear that I will not, under the license which I am about to obtain, knowingly permit or connive at any gaming for money, or any other valuable consideration, in the house in which I may retail spirits, or in any other place of which I may have control, ether directly or indirectly; and if any person should game or bet to my knowledge (and I will exercise due diligence to know), I will give information thereof to the Grand Jury of my county at the next term of the Court. without express permission, but to vanish as the figments of a diseased the minor it is allowed unless ex- imagination. press prohibition is made by parent | Judge Smith then entered in de-This oath is to be renewed every

THE DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

(Spirituous liquors defined, in the case of Henry Fritz vs. State on ap- as the opening of the campaign, in peal to Supreme Court, to mean dis- which the public debt is again made spirituous liquor on said day, nor to to divide time with him. It is un- on these indications of reviving proshands of the State Democratic Con- he enjoined upon all truly patriotic onists as members of the late Genson shall be guilty of doing or exer- eral Assembly at its called session the figures of Judge Smith, but said cising any of the common avocations of last winter, and their opinions that they were refuted by the signs same to be done by his children or Colyar was known as opposed to any man travelling through the charity excepted, on Sunday, he shall on due conviction thereof before any Justice of the reace of the and as having combined with the deny the validity of the debt, but pleads the ruined and impoverished pay it. Judge Smith, on the other mation: hand, recognizes the obligation of Sec. 4895. If any person offering the people to pay the whole debt, principal and interest, and gladly receives the proposals of compromise made by the committee of bondliquors for the purpose of thereby holders at the called session as offering an opportunity to settle the liabilities of the State honorably and

without seriously burdening the The debate was opened by Mr. Colyar. He began by affirming that the State debt was only a drop in the bucket compared with the whole burden now weighing down the people, and on this prefext wandered into a wide digression on the routine of Federal politics, arguing on the subject of the conversion of bonds, student, any vinous or spirituous the demonetization of silver, the resumption of specie payments, etc., etc., in which he took the same side is not only all Democrats South Acts of Tennessee, Fortieth Gen- take, but a large portion of Southern Republicans also. The connection of all this with the payment of the State bonds was not made very be lawful for any person to sell or plain, but, if there was any explicit it was that as the holders in general up for it. If we have misstated his

posed compromise, giving as his Morover the night was clear and reason that the question ought to be beautiful, not a cloud in the sky, referred to the people. He said that and the full moon rode in brightby voting against an amendment of more plain a party of young ladies his to the effect that a tax should be and gentlemen, seventeen in numraised to pay the creditors of the ber dropped in upon usarmed with Bank of Tennessee and the work- smiling looks and instruments of tax to pay a lot of New York bond- lett, Mary Richardson, Fanny Edholders, but not to pay the honest monson, Lou Rodgers, Anna Nebworkmen and innocent depositors, lett, Lizzie Ramey, Nannie Daily, had been crushed out by debt, and son, Billy Daily, Erwin Neblett and so extreme a measure seems strong enough to displace Mr. Sherman.

The oath of sellers is seen to refer that our liberties must go too if we also a young gentleman, though he also a young gentleman, though he left a clever wife and two little girls.

Notice to Creditors. Judge Smith then took the floor.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL LAWS is sufficient on this head, for the had been borrowed to construct our keeping open such houses is there railroads and turnpikes and build specifically forbidden, as well as our capitol; that our debt incurred We promised our readers not long selling spirituous liquors. We have for these purposes was a serious burago to place them in possession of dwelt on this head more at length den to us he did not deny, but dis-\$360,000,000 UNITED STATES GOV- the law, exactly as it stands at pres- because indictments have failed of puted the allegation that the State, ERNMENT 41 PER CENT. FUNDED ent, in relation to the retail liquor conviction here, more, we think, especially this county, was in a trade. We intended then to give a through indicting under the wrong condition of unexampled destitu-(In bonds issued and payable, rincipal and interest, in the United ing that the laws themselves can be law. The city law, strictly executed, He went over the census returns These bonds are issued in according given in a very moderate space, is sufficient in itself. The only deance with the provisions of an act of the congress, entitled "An Act to au- of Congress, entitled "An Act to au- of the congress, entitled "An Act to au- of the congress as to their practical of the congress as to the cong producing more at less expense and getting better prices for it than before the war. We will not now give this unanswerable array of figures. They have many of them appeared before in these columns, Herds Grass or Red Top Seed, and Col. Colyar himself is not a stranger to them; they have been produced before in answer to his SELLANG TO MINORS AND STUDENTS. unfounded statements and he has An important difference is to be never answered them. He conbserved between the case of a stu- tinues making the statements as if

> or guardian. It is very desirable tail upon the events of the last session that the latter statute should be of the Assembly. He showed that made to tally with the former; in the purpose of Col. Colyar and those could be made generally efficient by not this or that settlement, but any every parent and guardian sending settlement of the State debt; that in around written notices to every sa- fact that was the only purpose in loon of prohibition in the case of his which they did agree, and that they differed in everything else. Col. To the above commentary we Colyar acknowledged the debt, but have to add a few words on the re- denied the ability to pay, while sponsibility of different officers for Col. Savage denied the validity of the failure in the execution of these | the debt and held that it ought to be laws. It has been represented to us paid to the last dollar if it were rethat our previous remarks on these ally due. He showed that the laws have been considered as reflect- amendment of Col. Colyar proposing ing on the Aftorney General. They to include the labor account of the violate any of the provisions of the had no such bearing. The Attorney railroad and the depositors of the General is not a detective; it is not Tennessee Bank was not offered in his business to watch saloons or to good faith, but saddled on the com-Sec. 4860. The provisions of this arrest offenders, and he is no more promise bill for the purpose of debound than any other citizen to re- feating it; that it contained accounts port cases which may come under which had been settled long ago, his observation. His official duty and that Col. Colyar would have is limited to the prosecution of cases been the last man to vote for it if when they are brought into court there had been any prospect of carthrough the agency of the police or rying it. He closed with a cheering the indictment of the Grand Jury. view of the financial prospects of the State, the increasing business of the city showing increasing productiveness of the surrounding country. He called upon the mechanics of Last Saturday may be considered | Clarksville to corroborate his affirmation that there was never so great a demand for their skill and labor; tilled liquors and not to include the main issue of the canvass. It that building was contracted for on lager beer, wine, &c.-Baxter's Re- had been announced some time be- a larger scale than at any time since fore that the Hon. A. S. Colyar was the war; that all our warehouses had City laws, IV., 2, 13. No per- to address the citizens upon this been enlarged in view of the inson shall be allowed to keep open a subject, and, somewhat later, it was creased supply of tobacco pouring made known that the Hon. C. G. into the city, and warned the citi-

> > announces his settled purpose to ac- sion if it should be again offered at Col. Colvar in his reply gave but The two gentlemen had been antag- little material for a rejoinder. He made no attempt at grappling with were well known beforehand. Mr. of distress and destitution visible to and as having combined with the himself. This was an unfortunate repudiators to defeat all efforts at a position, for everybody in the hall compromise of the debt. He does was well aware that Judge Smith

woman and child in this county. After the speaking was over, Dr. condition of the country as an argu- Ussery offered the following resolument that the people are unable to tions, which were carried by accla-

> gomery county, in mass meeting assembled, that Tennessee is neither pauper, nor is she a bankrupt. solved. That the proposition to settle the debt of the State at 50 cents on the dollar, submitted to the extra session of the Legislature by the Governor, should have been promptly accepted.

The victory obtained by our late representative is very inadequately realized by the above sketch of the debate; the feeling of the large crowd who heard it was the true criterion of success. Except a few cross-roads politicians, who went primed and loaded for repudiation, the conviction throughout that vast assembly was that the State debt ought not to have been brought on ple are weary of it and would gladly have had it settled and done with last session, when it could have been done so much to the advantage of the State. A large number of the crowd were men who voted against Judge Smith under the influence of the low lac cry, last election, but they were unanimous now in of the Federal bonds were trying to favor of the proposed compromise. financial policy is opposed to that of Congress; of un Executive and upon con-

EDFIOR CHRONIULE:-The month of March is usually famed for He then came to the proceedings storms, and we lad one at at home, but he came along because he could not forget his old ways, and also to command the forces. I am more than half inclined to beportunely between songs. We like such gatherings as these and hope to see more of them. After hats and bonnets were donned the group gathered in the front porch in the moon-light and sung "Good night, God bless you." No good cheer. Yours truly, J. W. Cullon.

J. CRUSMANV. L. WILLIAMS

Sapling Clover Seed, Red Clover Seed,

> Orchard Grass Seed. Blue Grass Seed,

Timothy Seed.

Oats, Pye, Garden Seed. &c.

Western Tobacco Inspection, ERIE BASIN STORES, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Foot Van Brunt St., J. P. & G. C. ROBINSON, Proprietors.

Office 14 COENTIES' SLIP, N. Y. defect of that, however, the latter who acted with them was to defeat, Townsend A. Thomas and Ewing M. Thomas, Inspectors. N. B.—Bill your Tobacco: WESTERN TOBACCO INSPECTION, Eric Basin Stores, Brooklyn, New York. March 23, 78-2m.

> First Appearance in Tennessee SINCE 1858.

The Representative Show of America. Admission Only 50 Cents; Children Under Nine Years, 25 Cents.

an Amburgh & Co. NEW GREAT GOLDEN



Frost's Roman Circus! And Royal Colosseum.

Manager, for 32 Consecutive Years, - - Hyatt Frost. not, like the avowed repudiators, is acquainted with every man, WILLEXHIBITATCLARKSVILLE FOR ONE DAY ONLY,

> Friday, April 5, Afternoon & Night Fifty-Eighth Annual Tour of the Largest and Best Show Traveling.

> Frost's Roman Circus and Royal Colosseum Contains Among its Numerous Attractions EIGHT OF THE WORLD'S CHAMPION RIDERS, principal among whom are

> MILE, CLARINDA LOWANDA, the Brilliant Brazilian Bare Back Equestrienne. wonderful, graceful and daring performer.
> SIGNOR SEBASTIAN, the Great Italian Bare Back Champion, who executes numerous
> perflous feals upon one and four horses.
> WOODA COOK, famous in the Old World and the New as the greatest Somersault Artist
> that ever mounted the back of a flying steed.
> WILLIAM DU CROW, the world-renowned hurdle rider, intely from Buenos Ayres, has
> medals to prove himself an Equestrian of superior ability.
> MR. AND MRS, WATSON appear every day in their graceful and charming character
> acts on a pair of Arabian steeds. acts on a pair of Arabian steeds.
>
> MASTER CHARLES WATSON, a youthful hurdle rider, is a master of the pro

MASTER CHARLES WATSON, a youthful number rater, is a master of the potential and wins tremendous applause from every audience.

LANGLOIS BROS., Egyptian Jugglers, Leapers, Tumblers and Comic Clowns.

MASTER SEBASTIAN, a youthful and indomitable pony rider.

MILE. TOURNOUR, Queen of the Air, does a variety of asionishing feats on the flying trapeze, and is the acknowledged champion of any country.

MILE. LOTTA, the Iron-Jawed Woman, lifts with her teeth a barrel of water by the chimes, and gives a variety of other pleasing performances.

JOHN FOSTER, America's favorite Clown, and the choice of the South, is still with the Great Van Amburgh, and never fulls to amuse and delight his audience.

MONS. F. CHARVAT, Egyptian Juggler and light and heavy balancing and crystal-pyranids. MR. WM. ORGAN, Equestrian Director, Ring Master and performer of educated Mules the stump again this year; the peo- PRINNIE, the Equestrian Dog, amuses the little folks and astonishes everybody. Van Amburgh's Great Golden Menagerie!

Contains one or more of almost every Animal in captivity, and the GRAND STREET ARADE of the Animals, Dens. Vans, Cages and Charlots which takes place every day t or near 10 o'clock a. M., is a sight worth going many inlies to see. Every cage, wagon, bariot, etc., is gally painted or decorated. Hibliest paintings from the famous collection

The Procession will be headed by Prof. Ropp's Cheege survey Come Land, and wiscourse elegant music before and during every performance.

THE LARGEST ELEPHANT IN THE WORLD, the mammoth BOLIVAE, Performed by Prof. Johnson. This show is under can vas and not on the streets. Among the most wonderful animals, space will not permit our mentioning more than a few. Two formed Rhinoceros, positively the first and only one ever on this side of the Atlantic, was captured and is cared for by Sir Joseph Rogers. Hippopotamus Hog, a strange animal. Nothing like it has ever been in captivity. STRANGE ANIMALS, BEAUTIPUL SIRDS, VENOMOUS REPILLES.

The Largest Elephant in the World, "Bolivar," and a drove of Camels, Mules, Penies, Lorses, etc., will take part in the Procession. ONE TICKET ADMITS TO BOTH CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Children under nine years 25 cents. Doors open at 1 and 7

Mrs. Isabella Driscol,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's

Calico, Linen, Batist, White Suits,

All persons having claims against the Crry of Clarksville, in the shape of past Duc Coupons, Unpaid Warrants or Unsettled Accounts, prior to February 1, 1878, are hereby requested to file a memorandum of same with the nudersigned for registration, giving date of claim or number of warrant, March 34, 1878-iw. Administrator's Notice.

VERNAM I Having qualified as administrator of D. C

Having qualified as administrator of D. 6
Herring, deceased, all persons having claim
against his estate are hereby notified to pre
sent them within the time prescribest b
law, and those owing the same are require
to come forward and make payment.

F. J. TILLEY, Administrator
of D. G. Herring, dec'd.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1878.
Feb. 23, 78-iw.

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

where you can always had what you want, and at the very Lowest Cash PRICES.
We'are determined to self as cheap as any, EVEN COST HOUSES, and in Staple Goods we can sell cheaper. It is no trouble to show our goods, but a pleasure, and we respectfully invite you to call and examine our

LARGE STOCK AND

Low Prices!

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton Feb. 9, 1978-11

is NOW offering

IN

APS, &c., &c.

At his Store,

No. 25 Franklin Street.

Don't fail to see him before you buy. He will certainly save you money. Several Later Agent

January 5, 1878-tf

Have added to their well assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Liquors, Wines,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Clarksville & Avery Plows, And are also Agents for the celebrated

CHAMPION

Turnley, Ely & Kennedy,

Successors to TURNLEY, ELY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tobacco Salesmen.



Careful attention to the interest of our cust amers and best prices obtained for Tobacco All Tobacco advanced on by us will be in ur d against loss by fire when received at our Warchouse in Clarksville at owner's expense. Tobacco not advanced on will not be passived unless so instructed by the owner.

Lightest Running, Extra

and more, by buying a machine that will last you a life time, and that has a latest improvements.

881 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. [Liberal Terms to Agents.]

R. B. WALTHAL, Agent. CLARKSVILLE, STEAMER Original Attachment.

MATT GRACEY State of Tennessee-Moutgomery Co.

COAL! HAY!

Yes can buy Diamond Coal and Hay, at REDUCED PHICE'S, of J. B. WOODSON & CO. Office Tobacca Leaf Building.

Masch 23, 1878-47.

Grange Warehouse Associati NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, AND GRANGERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors there was declared a divisiend of \$1.55 on each share of stock issued before the first of September, Ber, and a rebate of \$1.00 per hogshead to all Grangors who shipped Tobacco to the house during the assort of Ber, Dardende and rebates are payable in stock of the Association, and all pursons entitled is them are requested to call for then before the lat of next November, or they will be furfelled.

WM. P. TAYLOR, Prest.

Thomas M. Atkins, Secty.

March 23, 1878-2w.

State of Tenressee - Montgomery Co. John Bramlet vs. John Riggins.

essed in the city of Charles and A. L. Phipps to appear before me, at my office in District No. for Montgomery ciunty, Tenn., or some other Justice of the Peace, on Saturday, the 20th day of April, 1878, and make defense to taid suit against him or it will be proposed with ex parte.

March 22 JUNE 17. T. HARPER, J. P.

Original Attachment.

March 23, 1878-11